VOL. VI, NO. 23.} GREENSBORO, N. C., JUNE 8, 1861. {WHOLE NO. 278.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

COMPOSED AND ARRANGED TO MUSIC BY H. S. SARONI.

To arms, to arms ye braves,
The foe is on our shores;
To arms, to arms, ye braves,
There's treason at our doors.
Shall Northern hirelings wrest from us
Our own so dearly bought,
And trample 'pon the holy rights
For which our fathers fought?
To arms, to arms, ye braves,
The hour of trial's nigh;
On to the battle-field,
To conquer or to die!

To arms, to arms, ye braves,
Take firmly now your stand:
Fight bold for freedom's cause,
Fight for your native land.
Your fathers fought for precious rights:
They fought for Liberty:
Betray not, then, the sacred trust
By them reposed in ye.
But fly to arms, ye braves,
The hour of trial's nigh;
On to the battle field,
To conquer or to die!

To arms, to arms, ye braves,
And for your children fight;
Strike home for Liberty,
Equality and Right.
Strike home as others did of old,
For all you hold most dear:
List not to slavish craven heart
Whose pulses throb with fear.
But fly to arms, ye braves,
The hour of trial's nigh;
On to the battle-field,
To conquer or to die!

But fly to arms ye braves,
Your standard now unfurl,
And to the tyrant's pow'rs
A stern defiance hurl.
With steps unfaltering let us tread
The paths our father trod,
Our Valor and our Liberty,
Reared with Northern blood!
To arms, to arms, ye braves,
The hour of trial's nigh;
On to the battle-field
To conquer or to die.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Northern Diet.

I have lately had the opportunity of reading a number of the "Woonsocket Patriot and Rhode Island State Register" of May 17th, 1861. I propose to make a few extracts to afford your readers a like opportunity of seeing the "animus" that pervades it—the kind of diet served up in 950 at least out of every 1000 papers, at the North, to strengthen their resolution, and increase their holy zeal in the present unconstitutional and murderous crusade against the South. It is a neatly printed paper, as large as the Richmond Whig, and has a circulation, it says, of 3100. The only terms made use of to describe the South—her civil and military officers, her citizens and soldiers—are "rebels!" "traitors!" "theives!" &c.

"*Sentiments of a traitor's wife.*—One day last summer, a party of ladies and gentlemen at West Point were looking at some relics of Gen. Washington. Every body was interested except one and that was a lady. She refused to look at them, said she was sick and tired of hearing so much about Washington, for her part, she couldn't see much to admire in the character of such a blood thirsty cut throat.—The lady was Mrs. Jefferson Davis."

"For every officer of the army or navy who has resigned on account of the troubles of the times, there are ten applications for their places from retired officers, who resigned previous to the secession fever."

The leading editorial is entitled "*The two civilizations.*" The one inaugurated upon the Eastern shores of this continent by the "Pilgrims of Plymouth," the other by the "adventurers of Jamestown." The one has given rise to "a people animated, guided and governed by a generous patriotism, a holy zeal and self denying love of the great principles of everlasting Justice"—the other, a "people yielding their bodies and their souls as willing victims to the diplomatists of treason, anarchy and fraud,—with the same selfish and malignant love of ease, wealth and power, that prompted the Cavaliers of Virginia to encourage robbery, arson, piracy and murder upon the coast of Guinea in the 17th century."

"After two hundred and more years of growth and expansion, how very short is the reserve of the injustice cruelty and anarchy that characterizes the Government of the 'Cotton Confederacy' from that which prevails in Dahony and Congo? We can discern neither growth nor progress in any of the essential elements of a high christian civilization.—There is no literature, science or art, and but little respect for even the forms of law. In all the attributes of a good Government, where Mercy tempers Justice, and where the principles of common honesty are the *pretended* guides of individual conduct and of public policy, what nation or race of men outside of the Montgomery Oligarchy ever revelled to such extent in the license of utter barbarism? enchained from generation to generation, to the malignant influences of the darkest ages of the world,"—and so on for more than a column, ending in the terse and elegant sentence. "It is a contest between the beautiful and benign influences based upon the sublime principles of the Divine Law, and the unreasoning selfishness and barbarity of the Prince of Darkness."

"Blessed are our eyes that behold &c., &c., and thrice blessed are those, who, comprehending the duties of the crisis and the exigencies of the hour, shall enter upon the contest with willing hands and self sacrificing spirits, in order that the Civilization based upon fraud, injustice ignorance and wrong, shall be compelled to yield to the higher and purer civilization founded upon intelligence, virtue, justice and honor," &c.

We "saints" of the North, *they* "savages" of the South!

Jeff's Pirates.—"The act of Rebel Congress, authorizing privateering, has been published. It offers $20 per head for all loyal subjects of the United States killed, $25 for all prisoners taken alive. We don't understand this difference between dead and live prisoners, unless the Confederate Pirate desires to torture their victims, as is done by their brethren of the cannibal tribes."

Special Prayer for our Country by the people of R. Island.—"To the Pastors, Churches and Congregations of the State, * * * "that He will signally, in highest mercy, *revolutionize* the whole mind of the South, to repentance, to thorough Christian government and liberty; will also *fix* all minds in the North, from this time, complete and immovable in the principles of such government and liberty; and that He will wonderfully annihilate the power of Satan from this national scene of wicked, treacherous, bloody usupation and oppression," &c., quite a suggestive programme for the divine consideration and adoption! signed by 27 names, "because our precious country now urgently needs *great divine doings* for us." The South—"the whole mind of the South," need "*revolutionizing*" to "thorough Christian Government and liberty;" the North need only "*fixing*" "complete and immovable in the same."

S.

THE PLAN.—I am at last enabled to send you a comprehensive announcement of the governmental policy concerning offensive movements. It is the intention of the President to crush out this rebellion, if possble, before the 4th of July, 1861. He has determined and ordered that if it be practicable—simultaneous attacks be made upon Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Pensacola, and that a flotilla be sent down the Mississippi river. There is to be no trifling. Good citizens will be protected, but traitors will be hung and their property will be confiscated.

Wash. Cor. N. Y.

Proclamation

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

WHEREAS, on the 17th of May, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States passed an act, approved by me, which provides that the State of North Carolina shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the Convention of said State, shall adopt and ratify said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States, before the re-assembling of Congress, through the Governor of said State, or some other proper organ, an authentic copy of the act or ordinance of said Convention so adopting and ratifying said Provisional Constitution, and that upon the receipt thereof, the President shall, by proclamation announce the fact;

And whereas, the Governor of the State of North Carolina, has transmitted to me an authentic copy of the ordinance of the Convention of said State, adopting and ratifying the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States:

Now, therefore I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of the Congress, above recited, do issue this my proclamation, announcing to all whom it may concern, that the State of North Carolina is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States, of America, and that the laws of said Confederate States are hereby extended over the other States composing the same.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this, 27th day of May, A. D. 1861.

By the President.

(Signed): JEFFERSON DAVIS.
(Signed): R. TOOMBS,
Secretary of State.

Facts vs. Fiction.

Eighty years ago the people of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were fighting side by side with the people of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia for the sacred right of self-government. Their blood flowed freely together in defence of the same holy cause, and the bones of hundreds of the brave sons of each State were left on many a battle-field from Massachusetts to Florida. To day, how changed!

The above we take from the Montgomery *Advertiser*. We beg leave, with all respect, to correct the *Advertiser* in a matter of history. Too long have false statements and fictitious history perverted the minds of men. We undertake to state, and challenge contradiction upon proof, that the bones of a single Massachusetts soldier from a single Massachusetts company, much less a regiment, lie buried in either of the Carolinas. The declaration of Daniel Webster, in the Senate, that "the bones of New England soldiery whitened the soil from Maine to Florida," is an utter fabrication. We challenge the proof. It is an utter fiction, in the face of all historical fact. Not one company of New England soldiery ever crossed the borders of the Carolinas. We are wearied of falsehoods. It is time to learn facts. Too long we have suffered these Yankee lies to pass current for history. We appeal to the record, and we challenge the proof. If the blood of Massachusetts men and Carolinians ever flowed together on the battle-fild, and in the same cause, that blood "flowed" north of what is now known as Mason and Dixon's line. It is time for truth to be known. There is no room for sentiment on the subject. And there never has been much sentiment lose between the two people. They have been foreign to each other from the earliest settlement of the Colonies to this time.—For while the people of Massachusetts were burning witches in Boston, the High Church of England alone was admitted within the limits of Charleston, and all Dissenters were prohibited the city in their religious services. This is simple history.

We are quite fatigued with all these Northern fictions—so often repeated, and so entirely without a shadow of foundation. We beg our contemporary to refer to facts, before it makes such wild statements. We of South Carolina utterly disclaim any fellowship in arms with the people of Massachusetts. The troops of the Caro'inas never even met those of Massachusetts on the battle-field, except in Mexico. With what credit to the New Englanders, let history speak. Caleb Cushing had to beat the troops of Massachusetts into ranks with his sword, and was burnt in effigy in Boston after the war for trying to make them fight. And it is well known that the Palmettos had to show the wavering New Yorkers how to face the cannon ball in Mexico.

We are quite fatigued with fiction.—*Charleston Mercury*

The Glorious Old North State.

Let no one henceforth apply the term "Rip Van Winkle" to Old North Carolina. If she slumbered or seemed to slumber on her Southern post for a few years, she is now not only wide awake, but has a very distinct and keen recollection of the wrongs and injuries she has suffered all the while, in common with her Southern sister States. To her lasting credit and honor be it spoken, upon this sectional controversy, North Carolina, of all the border slave States, has been the promptest in action, though the most modest in pretension. Three months ago she declared her anxiety to preserve the Union, and in illustration of her sincerity, she agreed to accept the Crittenden proposition as a basis of the settlement of all questions in dispute between the North and South. At the same time she declared that an attempt to *coerce* any Southern State into submission to the Federal authority, would be viewed and met by her as a declaration of war. When Lincoln's proclamation came out, calling for seventy-five thousand troops to subjugate the seceding Southern States, North Carolina, true to her word of admonition to the North and of promise to the South, declared as one man for a separation from the Federal Union. She re-assembled her Legislature at the earliest possible moment. That body called a Convention with the least possible delay. The election of members of the Convention was held on Monday, the 13th instant. The Convention met at Raleigh on Monday the 20th inst., and immediately ratified the previous action of the Legislature and the people, by passing the Ordinance of Secession by a unanimous vote. In her military, too, she has been equally prompt, having, in the brief space of five weeks, captured every Federal post within her limits, and called together a very formidable army of the very best material. Huzza! for the Old North State!

It is a well known historical fact, that King George's Governor of North Carolina, upon the eve of the Revolution of '76, wrote home to the mother country that North Carolina was the most *troublesome* of all the American Colonies. We may safely assume that Lincoln and his myrmidons will also find North Carolina quite *troublesome* in this Yankee War.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

State of North-Carolina.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, June 1st, 1861.

General Orders, No. 3.

1. Hereafter fuel and quarters will not be commuted, neither will forage be issued in kind nor commuted, although the horses may be actually kept in service, except for officers serving in the field, unless the said commutation of fuel and quarters, or issue or commutation of forage shall be specially authorized through this office.

2. Officers arriving in the city will immediately register their names, rank, regiment or corps, address, length of time they expect to remain, and authority under which they came, in a book to be kept in the Adjutant-General's office for that purpose.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

R. H. RIDDICK,
Assistant Adjutant General.

TO GUNNERS.—The following prescription is recommended as a protection of the membrane of the ear of gunners during cannonading: Prepared glycerine, mixed with belladonna, say about in the proportion of forty grains of the latter to the ounce of glycerine oil. Let each gunner be provided before an engagement, with Wool or Cotton (the former is preferable.) saturated with the mixture to place in his ears. It will not prevent his hearing the word of command or the drum, and will prevent a great deal of injury. The Therapeutice of the prevention, medical men will perceive, as it forms a coating over the membrane, which can be easily cleansed by a little warm water, and will effectually prevent the vibration of the air striking injuriously upon it. It would also be useful to those exposed to dampness when camping out at night, the organ in question being extremely sensitve to the night air. By taking this precaution, that deafness to which gunners are now so liable may be prevented—*Banner.*

A PRIZE.—The Schooner Willet S. Robbins, Capt. Robt. Monroe, from the West Indies, bound to New York, loaded with Molasses and Sugar, was taken at Portsmouth N. C. by a part of Capt. Sparrow's Company, and has been ordered to Newbern. We understand that the cargo will be stored there for the use of the soldiers. The vessel, we suppose, will be sold.—*Washington Dispatch.*

A COMPLIMENT.—The New York Sun of the 20th says:

"An ingenious reble has invented a new five shooter at Portsmouth, Va.; it is simplified so that a single chamber, or the entire five barrels, may be discharged simultaneously."

For the further enlightenment of our once esteemed cotemporary—for the Sun was once the head and front of liberal principles—we may add that this selfsame "ingenious reble" is now completing a nine-barreled rifle pistol, which can be discharged upon the same principle as the five-shooter. Its range is considerably superior to that of the ordinary army musket, Mark this, Master Brook.

Portsmouth Transcript.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....June 8, 1861.

C. C. Cole, J. W. Albright, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at $2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. None but elect advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	$1 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One quarter column	do	3 00
One half column	do	5 00
One column	do	8 00
One square one month	2 00
Two squares do	3 00
Three do do	4 00
One quarter column one month	6 00
One half column do	10 00
One column do	15 00
One square one year	15 00
One quarter column one year	50 00
One half column do	80 00
One column do	150 00

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Times Office, Greensboro, N. C.,
May 28th, 1861.

The Co Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Cole & James W. Albright, under the name and style of COLE & ALBRIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All accounts, notes, or claims, of every kind or description, either against or due the above-named firm will be transferred to Jas. W. Albright—who will continue the Printing business and fulfill all contracts entered into by the said firm.

Given under our hands and seals, the day above written.

C. C. COLE.
JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

A Word with You.

The most of you know that a stay law has been passed in this State; yet while it prevents the sacrifice of a man's property, it should not harden a man's conscience. It is a very good law if not abused; but, there are men mean enough to take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law and there will be men mean enough to refuse to pay a debt because the stay law is in force.—Of such men we have little to say, they are unworthy the name of men. When a man can pay his debts and won't do it, he ought to be compelled to do it; but when a man is willing and hasn't the means, he deserves pity and forbearance.

The stay law does not prevent a man from being dunned and when we have it, we always "shell out," and the only way of retaliating is to dunn some one else.—Now, readers, if you dislike a dunn as much as we do, you will call or remit the small amount you owe us. We will commence dunning in a few days and are not prepared to receive excuses. In times of war a man should have but one plea—I will do the best I can for you. If you will pray regulaarly till we call and then give that answer, we will trust to the result.

Guilford Gun-Makers.

Our attention has been called to the fact, that we have in our county some 50 men, who have been manufacturing, for years, the very best rifles. With proper encouragement these men could manufacture any quantity—which for price and quality would challenge competition. We heard it asked, whether or not it would be a good investment for Guilford County to purchase 1000 good large rifles? We believe it would be a safe investment, and trust the proper authorities will look into matters and see if our worthy mechanics cannot be encouraged and our loyal citizens armed. A thousand men armed with the rifle and the small arms most of us could command, would make quite a formidable resistence to the ruthless invaders of our homes.

☞ Persons who have been receiving the *Times* at the Post Office will please call at the Times office—in the future.

Ex-Governors Pratt and Lowe, of Maryland, have been arrested by Lincoln.

Guilford Grays.

We are visited every week by some of our Grays, and it is gratifying to hear them speak so cheerfully of their duties, their comforts and Commanders. The health of the Fort is very good. The Grays have volunteered for 12 months, and will go it longer if necessity requires.

They request us to acknowledge the receipt of the following artic'es:

1 Box Provisions from Ladies of Greensboro—3 Ward.

1 Box do. from Mrs. Perdew, Mrs. Houston, and Miss Tyre.

1 Box Eggs from Charley Northam, (one of the b'hoys.)

1 Barrel of good old Guilford whiskey from W. J. Clapp.

A Large Train.

The largest passenger train that ever passed over the North Carolina Railroad went through here last Thursday. There were Twelve coaches, all filled with soldiers, embracing the following Companies:

Wilkes Valley Guards, Capt. Stokes 105; Monroe Light Infantry, Capt. Mc Rae; and Capt. Reeves' company from Surry 112.

Through the care of the efficient and worthy Conductor, Col. Dann, every man was safely landed at Goldsboro and Raleigh, en route for Virginia.

Postal Information.

On and after this day, June 1st, the Southern Confederacy assumes the entire control of the postal service within its limits. Some changes will then take place which it will be well for the public to remember, otherwise there will be many letters delayed in the offices where they are deposited. Among these may be mentioned the following:

1st. All letters of single rate must then be paid in money, or Confederate stamps, and where the distance is over five hundred miles, they must be paid ten cents. Persons, therefore, should be careful to count distances.

2. United States Postage stamps cannot be used after the 1st day of June, in this Confederacy, and consequently will be of no use, unless it be to send letters North with an additional five cents added.

3d. All newspapers and circulars must be paid at the rates of two cents each, instead of one as now.

The Ladies of Greensboro.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the potriotic ladies of this place.—They have made with their own hands, uniforms for two companies—they send weekly to the Grays, a box of provisions—and every train that brings soldiers from the South and West, finds them waiting at the depot with water, provisions and flowers to cheer the sons of the South. They are more than repaid by the smiles and heartfelt huzzas of the soldiers, who, we learn, keep up cheering for the ladies of Greensboro as far East as Raleigh.

Large Cannons.

Ten large cannons, carrying a ball of 132 lb weight, passed thro' this place this week. They will do good work somewhere and that is sufficient for the present.

Guilford Volunteers.

On Tuesday last the Haw River Riflemen, under Capt. Roberts, left this County for—somewhere. This is the third company Guilford county has sent to the field. Things are progressing finely.

To Planters.—Wheat is now being gathered. Plant the ground in corn immediately. There is time enough to make a good crop. If soaked 24 hours before planting it will come up in four or five days.

Will not be Regarded.—It is said that the French Minister in Washington has received a despatch from his Government, declaring that it will pay no respect to Lincoln's blockade.

Grorgia Made Drum.—Mr. H. Dranmuller, of Atlanta, Georgia, is manufacturing bass and kettle drums, which he guarantees will be found more durable and serviceable than any in the South.

Another Battery.—A number of gentlemen in Mobile are building a floating battery resembling the Charleston Battery, except that it is to be propelled by steam.

Gen. Harney has been removed from the command at St. Louis.

How to Make Ball Cartridges.

Prepare a stick four inches long, perfectly round, and a little smaller than the ball; cut small slices of paper, an inch and a half long, and wide enough to go one and half times around the stick; prepare a mucilage of water and gumarabic; roll the paper on the stick one time, then put on the mucilage and press it firmly by rolling it; then trim the stick one-eighth of an inch and put mucilage in the end of the paper; insert the ball and stand it on the point in a cup of flour, or fine dirt or sand, and let it remain until it is dry.—This mode is much more convenient and better than the ordinary one of tying the paper to the ball.

Confederate Currency.

Among the acts passed by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, is one prescribing the rates at which certain enumerated foreign coin shall be a legal tender within these States.

English sovereigns of the weight of five pennyweights, 3 grains, and a fineness of 9155, are made receivable at $4.82.

The French Napoleon (or twenty franc piece) weighing 4 dwts., and of the fineness of 899, at $3.82.

The American dollar, of standard fineness, weighing 412 grains, and the Mexican dollar, weighing 415 grains, and of the fineness of 879, are received at $1.02.

The five franc piece, weighing 384 grs., and of the fineness of 9, is received at 95 cents.

American silver of all denominations is made legal tender for all sums under ten dollars. American gold is made current by the Confederate laws exactly as within the Federal Union; and all the United States laws for the organization, regulation and management of the mints at Dahlonega and New Orleans, are adopted and re-enacted.

The Example of the ladies who supplied Major Anderson's garrison with candles, it would seem, is not lost. A correspondent writes from Kentucky to a Cincinnati paper:

Over two hundred of the finest Colt's revolvers I ever saw have been purchased in Cincinnati, at various times and places, within the last two weeks (no thanks to the Eggleston vigilance mob,) and conveyed out of the city under the hoops of one of the fairest and most distinguished of Kentucky's daughters, and sent by trusty agents to her friends in the interior of the State.

Northern Barbarism.

The Norfolk papers report daily acts of vandalism and outrage by the United States troops stationed at and around Fortress Monroe. In one case an officer with a squad of men went into the store of a Mr. Latimer in Hampton, and demanded possession. Latimer refused, without compensation. The officer said he would have all without a cent, and slapped Latimer on the face. Latimer drew a revolver and shot the officer dead. Of course he was arrested, taken to Old Point and hung—on Friday last.

A Mr. W. C. Marrow, of Hampton, was also treated in a most brutal and indecent manner, being stripped naked, marched through the streets in that way, and so carried to Fortress Monroe as a prisoner. If these things go on, a *vendetta* must be proclaimed throughout the South. No quarter, no terms, no mercy to any Lincolnite soldier. It must be a war of blood and utter extermination. There are no terms with wild beasts.

The Common Council of Petersburg, Va., have adopted a resolution of considerable importance. All male citizens remaining in the city, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, are requested to enroll themselves for active duty at home, in some military company. Directons are given for obtaining a full list of all such persons.

Desertions from Lincoln's Army.—A Washington letter says: Scott is losing over 1,000 men every week from desertion alone, as his troops are nearly starved and won't stay. The famous 69th Irish Regiment, from New York, lost 164 men by desertion in three days, and they joined the camp of the Virginia troops as two full companies at Manassas Gap Junction, which is only fifteen miles from Washington City.

The fly is doing fearful destruction to the wheat invarious sections of Indiana.

Mob Violence at the North.

Mr. Jenkins, the Collector of Portsmouth, N. H., was recently mobbed, it having been reported that he had uttered treasonable sentiments. It appears that Gov. Goodwin, a rank abolitionist, and Mr. Jenkins, had a conversation about the defences of Portsmouth, and the latter expressed the opinion that they did not require strengthening. This was the only treason committed. After detailing the conversation, Mr. Jenkins in a letter to a New Hampshire paper says:

"And for my part in the conversation, my house was, on Friday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, surrounded by a mob composed of the privates of the Volunteer Company Goodwin Guards, (with a few honorable exceptions) and others who demanded of me an explanation of the conversation, and that I should on the next day hoist on my premises an American flag. The assault being entirely unexpected to me, and with my family greatly alarmed and no friend present to consult with, I told the mob that I believed I had a flag and would hoist it. This promise thus extorted from me not being complied with before 12 o'clock the next day, I was at that hour seized by the arms while entering my place of business by two of this same company, while the rest followed, yelling and shouting, and I was dragged through the streets to my house and compelled, at the hazard of injury to my person or the destruction of my property, to appear on my doorstep and display an American flag, which a friend procured and placed in my hands. The Mayor and his Marshals were at the scene and the riot act was read. No arrests were made, and nothing was accomplished in the way of preserving the peace—the mob had full sway.

Attitude of Kentucky.

An intelligent correspondent of the *Southern Presbyterian* writes to that paper: Upon the question, what should Kentucky now do, there are divided counsels. One party urges that the Legislature (which meets in extra session to-day) shall arm the State, and call a convention of the people; that the convention shall pass an ordinance of secession, and unite with the Confederate States. The other has for its watchword "*armed* neutrality;" "arm, but stand still! Go neither with the North nor the South! Let no troops from either side march across our border!" This is the policy that State will attempt. It is an absurd position; its only argument is drawn from fear; it is barely endured by a brave people in view of appalling danger; the slightest aggression will drive her from it. The North will be sure to make that aggression. She has nearly brought on a collision already. Armies are gathering at Cincinnati and Cairo. The thunder of their hostile cannon reverberates among Kentucky's hills, and disturbs the slumbers of Kentucky's daughters. The glittering of their bayonets glances across the water and dazzles the eyes of Kentucky's sons on Kentucky's soil. The authorities of Ohio and Illinois stop Kentucky's boats and seize her arms, munitions and her provisions. They have succeeded thus far by apology and restitution, in evading the issue; but let the same acts be repeated, above all, let them land soldiers on Kentucky's borders, even for the purpose of marching through them, and there will be a vengeance taken that will make the ears of them that hear it tingle. Kentucky will not permit her Southern sisters to be attacked through her coasts. She erects herself as a barrier between them and their enemies. She hopes to protect the South in this quarter. Should she fail in this, she will make common cause with you and plunge into the thickest of the fight.—While I believe that this will be the ultimate course of Kentucky, I regret to say that in my opinion some of those who now advocate the "do-nothing" policy have such strong federal and Northern sympathies that they will resist the exodus of the State by force of arms, and that consequently the horrrrs of civil war will be added to the dangers of foreign invasion.

Prizes.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, says: That our troops, stationed at Cape Hatteras Inlet, have captured the brig Lydia Frances, of Bridgeport, Conn., and a barque; the former with sugar and mahogany legs, the latter with flour, lard and white pine, all of which has been confiscated.

"COSTAR'S"
Vermin Exterminator

THE

"ONLY INFAILIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

Vermin.

These preparations (unlike all others,) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

Used by—the City Post Office.

Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Used by—the City Hotels—Astor—St. Nicholas, &c.

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm Street.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster, (Wis.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, tried, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers.—Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Hagerstown (Iowa) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time, have not known it to fail in a single instance."
GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately. ECKER & STOUTZ, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy——Mosquitoes.

To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
$3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Storekeepers, &c., in all Country Villages and Towns.

Wholesale Agents in N York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.	Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B A Fahnestock, Hall & Co.	Bush, Gale & Robinson.
A E & D Sands & Co.	M Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart.	McKesson & Robbins.
Hegeman & Co.	D S Barnes & Co.
Hall, Rockel & Co.	F C Wells & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.	Lozelle, Marsh & Garlner.
P D Orvis.	Hall, Dixon & Co.
Penfold, Parker & Mower.	Tripp & Co.
Dudley & Stafford.	Conrad Fox.

AND OTHERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

T W Dyott & Sons.	Robert Shoemaker & Co.
B A Fahnestock & Co.	French, Richards & Co.

AND OTHERS.

Baltimore, Md.

Seth S Hance.	Canby Gilpin & Co.
E H Stabler & Co.	Chas. Reese & Co.

Richmond, Va.

Norfolk, Va.

Wilmington, N. C.

AND

All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

Southern States.

☞ Sold in

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

BY

Porter & Gorrell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Perfumery,

FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES, Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Trusses Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

MEDICINE CHESTS,

Manufactured Tobacco, *SNUFF* and Cigars, Grass and Garden seeds,

East and West Market Streets,

And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.

☞ Country Dealers can order as above.
Or address orders direct—[or if Prices, Terms, &c., are desired ☞ send for Circular to Dealers] to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York.

mch. 9—eow3m.

The Fairfax Fight.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of the fight at Fairfax Court House on Saturday last:

FAIRFAX C. H., June 1.

At an early hour this morning our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal troops, the firing of guns, and the yell of the enemy.

Being an invalid, and consequently not an eye witness to the scene, I can only give you such facts as were repeated to me by others.

Unexpectedly a company of regular Cavalry, well armed and mounted, and headed by a traitor, dashed through the principal street, yelling like madmen, and firing their pistols right and left as they sped along. Captain Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose company was stationed in a meadow in the rear of the town, on hearing the firing, ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and killed. This fact threw the Rifles into temporary confusion, the first Lieutenant being absent; in the meantime, the United States Cavalry again charged through the town, firing and yelling. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here hastened over to the camp of the Rifles, and rallying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appeared and took command. The Cavalry, in the meantime, came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well directed volley emptied a number of saddles, and caused the hireling soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon the Hessians speedily as possible, and besides killing five of them, and capturing six or eight fine horses, took eight or ten prisoners, three of whom were carried to Manassas Junction for safe keeping.

A friend; who heard the firing, and saw the retreat of the valliant cavalry, says there were not less than fifteen or twenty-five horses scampering over the fields, minus their riders; and another informs me that he has seen *five dead bodeies* of cavalry men.

In the skirnish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt Marr, than whom a more brave soldier, or gallant gentleman, ever lived or died; and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot. Another of our men was slightly wounded. Let us be thankful that the God of Battle is with us, and relying upon His providence, and the justness of our cause, I am sure we shall eventually triumph over our enemies.

Fighting at Acquia Creek.

Washington, June 1.—The steamers Freeborn and Ancostia are engaging the battery at Acquia Creek. Two war vessels have been ordered to their support.—After firing some ten or twelve shots, the steamer withdrew. None of the Confederate forces were hurt. On Friday the fight was renewed. The Fredericksburg *News* in a postscript dated at half-past six p. m. of Friday, says:

Four vessels appeared off Aquia Creek this morning at 10 o'clock—2 steamers, a tug, and a schooner—and opened fire upon our battery which continued till 1 P. M.

When the troops from here arrived it was all over. We learn from Edward White, Esq., private in the Artillery, who has just returned on a hand car, that none of our men are hurt. The officers quarters were injured by a shell. The enemy fired wild, big shot, but often over the hill tops. No attempt was made to land.

Walker's Battery fired on them from the Tump, the elevation below, and killed some with shell, as was distinctly seen with a glass. Walker fired 12 shots in two minutes with 3 of his guns, and 150 times in all. A Marylander came over and says they brought some ashore to bury.

At 1 o'clock they withdrew, hauled off, had enough—but still in sight. Our men are still there.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 4.—Fifty Federalists were killed in the fight at Acquia Creek. The Southern battery was engaging the Federal forces, but the result was unknown. It is reported that several were killed on the ships.

RICHMOND, June 5.—None of our men were injured in the action at Acquia Creek, but there is reason to believe that a large number of the enemy on board the ships were killed.

It is reported that Lincoln will supersede Chief Justice Taney. Lieut. Col. Emory has resigned.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.

A portion of the Garibaldi Guards threw down their muskets to day; and said they would have rifles. Two were shot on the spot, when the balance took up the muskets.

The New York Seventh Regiment departed for home to-day.

Firing Into an English Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.

It is reported that the British Steamer Gen. Miramon, from Havana, was fired upon by the Brooklyn, brought to and taken a prize

The Schooner Clinton, loaded with peas and rice, was ordered off.

Latest War News from the North.

Richmond, June 4.—I have before me a Baltimore paper of the 3d, containing interesting intelligence from Northern and Western points.

A late despatch from Chambersburg says that two more regiments of the Scott Legion and Pennsylvania 11th had arrived there—making eleven regiments in all now at that place. The town is overrun with soldiers.

Brigadier Generals Wynkoop and Staff, Wilham and do., and Keim and do. were all there. Gen. Cadwalader was hourly expected when a further movement would be made towards Harper's Ferry at once.

Philadelphia, June 2.—The sloop of war *Jamestown* will be ready to leave in a day or two. Charles Green, of Connecticut, is her commander. She carries fourteen 32-pounders and 64-pounders.

The steamer *Flag*, Lieut. Sarton commanding, sailed yesterday. She carries six 8 inch guns and two 32 pounders.

The *St. Lawrence*, a first class frigate, is ready for service. She has been thoroughly overhauled and carries 50 guns; ten 8 inch and forty 32 pounders.

There are now 500 workmen employed in the Navy Yard here.

Washington, June 3.—All orders for the movement of troops are guardedly concealed from enquirer. Plans are suddenly changed according to circumstances.—The department are kept constantly advised day and night of all important incidents requiring their attention. The movements of the Confederates are too mysterious for Scott and excite great anxiety.

St. Louis, June 2.—Judge Treat has decided that General Harney's amended return in the *habeas corpus* case is sufficient.

Minute guns are being fired in honor of the memory of Surgeon General Lawson.

New York, June 2.—The Steamers *Thos. Swann, Captain French, Captain Layfield, Locust Point, George Creek* and *Potomac*, transports have been chartered by the government and are now loading with provisions.

Harrisburg, June 2.—Two regiments will move towards Chambersburg from Lancaster to-day. Ten are already there, which with 500 cavalry sent yesterday, make a total of 10,000 troops, in round numbers, now there.

The Cumberland railroad is guarded for some distance south of Chambersburg.

The obstruction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have thrown heavy freight upon the Pennsylvania Road. They are all guarded.

Alexandria, June 2.—A majority of our citizens continue strong in the secession feeling. At 9.30 every evening the citizens are all required to be in their dwellings. After this hour the city is gloomy in the extreme.

Wilcox, a Virginian by birth, is endeavoring to ingratiate himself in the favor of the Alexandrians.

An engagement between the Federal and Confederate forces in this vicinity must take place soon, unless the latter prefer to retreat towards Richmond

Chillicothe, June 2d.—On Thursday night a train going east, with the 22d Ohio Regiment on board, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle. George W. Balton, of this city was killed, and several soldiers were dug from the wreck with broken thighs, jaws, legs and arms. A large number were bruised and otherwise injured.

Hagarstown, Md., June 1.—R. W. Cumming, a prominent lawyer of this place, at the head of eighty secessionists, was shot and killed to-day by a man named Flannegan, whist he was entering the gun store of Brandre & Co. to procure arms.

Three Pennsylvania regiments are encamped near here. They will move on Harper's Ferry in a day or two.

Washington, June 2.—Five prisoners taken in the engagment at Fairfax Court-house have been brought in here One of them is a Lieutenant named Washington, a nephew of John A. Washington, formerly of Mount Vernon Another is a son of C. W. Dunnington, formerly a Captain of Police at the Capitol.

The Baltimore *Clipper*, from which the foregoing paragraph is taken, says that Washington took oath to support the Constitution and was discharged. Dunnington and the other three prisoners refused to take the oath, and are still held in custody.

Richmond, June 4.—All the Northern papers for a week back howl and groan over Ellsworth's death. Greeley blubbers like a sick calf, and invits everybody at the North to avenge the deed.

Confederate States of America.

President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

Vice President—Alexander Hamilton Stephens, of Georgia.

Secretary of State—Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

Secretary of Treasury—C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War—L. P. Walker, of Alabama.

Secretary of Navy—S. R. Mallory, of Florida.

Attorney General—J. P. Benjamin, of Lousiana.

Postmaster General—J. H. Reagan, Texas.

ARMS FROM FRANCE.—A letter from Toulon says: "The civil war which seems on the point of breaking out between the disunited States of America, is about to open for the French arsenals a market for exportation, which certainly was not foreseen. It is stated that American agents have come to France to purchase arms and military equipments, which the storehouses of the State will be only too glad to get rid of."

Agents have arrived from America by the *Persia*, to purchase rifled cannon of the Armstrong, Clay and Blakeley patterns; also nearly 200,000 rifles and revolvers, for immediate shipment.

RECOVERY OF THE MERRIMAC.—At the Navy Yard, Thursday afternoon, contrary to universal expectation, the Merrimac was got afloat, and she will be placed in thedry-dock to-day. Competent mechanic at once examined her wood works and machinery, and assert that she can be put in complete order in three months. With the exception of a number of holes cut in her bottom, and injuries to the piping connected with her stern arrangements the, damage accomplished by the rational incendiaries is very small.

THE NEW SQUADRON OF SPAIN.—The Correspondancia, of Madrid, of May 9th, has the following:

Spain does not think of declaring war on any power, but she is doing all she can not to be disarmed or surprised in the event of a European conflict. This is the reason why she is causing vessels of war to be constructed both at home and abroad and why she is making warlike preparations.

TAKING REVENGE.—We understand that a brother of the lamented Jackson who was recently killed by Lincoln's cutthroats at Alexandria, is in the neighborhood of that city, and with his trusty rifle, kills from two to five of the Northern invaders daily. We hope it is true.

THE BATTLE MONTH.—June has been noted for centuries as the month of battle; it is likely to maintain its reputation in 1861.

The New York "*Tribune*" says there are at least three hundred officers in the Lincoln army and navy who will betray the cause the first opportunity.

Two hundred Illinoisians crossed the Ohio river at Paducah to join the Confederate forces.

☞ There are only 5,000 Federal troops in Maryland.

PAY OF U. S. VOLUNTEERS.—Some of those who have volunteered in the service of the United States called on Wednesday to see Col. Van Ness, paymaster, about the time the volunteers were to receive their pay. They were informed by Mr. Carson, his clerk, that there was no money for them, and no provisions had been made for their pay. They would have to wait until after the meeting of Congress, when an appropriation for that purpose would be made. One of the Pennsylvania volunteers was much disappointed, and wept, saying that he did not know what he should do to wait until that time. But there was no redress, and the volunteers can get no money from the Federal Government until the appropriation is made by Congress for that purpose. —*Balt. Sun.*

Judge Dougals was lying very ill at last accounts, not expected to recover.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States: also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c. viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

jun 30 78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R. R.—On and after this date I shall deliver no goods from this Station, until the freight is paid.

J. B. BALSLEY, Agent.

June 6th, 1861. (june 8tf.)

RAGS! RAGS!!—The Forestville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice. W. B. REID, Sup't.

June 8—3w.

BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES. This Celebrated Medicinal PREPARATION CAN BE HAD at the DRUGG STORE. Greensboro.

June 1.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. EVERYBODY IS RUNING AFTER these Troches, and other Drugs, found at PORTER & GORRELL'S DRUGG STORE, GREENSBORO.

June 1.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer. We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensborough and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensborough, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Heildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Heilbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer, who is authorized to settle for us.

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

april 29, 1861.

☞ I have this day purchased of Drucker & Heilbrun their entire stock of Goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. J. HILDESHEIMER.

May 5—1w.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*,

Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Belting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.

They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—1y

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE.

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & Bros.,

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET, Agent for Petersburg, Va.
S. S. DAWES, " " Norfolk, "
C. C. BERRY, " " Suffolk, "
C. D. REYNOLDS, " " Liberty, "
THOMAS FOX, " " Halifax, C. H. "
JOHN J. HILL, " " Danville, "
J. W. FAULETT, " " Wythville, "
JEFFERSON & LOVEING, Roseland, "

Feb. 9—3m

MARCH TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

The foe is now before us
Each heart is freedom's shield,
And heaven is smiling o'er us.
The woes and pains
The galling chains,
That keep our spirits under,
In proud disdain,
We've broke again,
And tore each link asunder.

Who for his country, brave
Would fly from the invader,
Who his base life to save,
Would traitor-like degrade her.
Our hallowed cause,
Our home and laws,
'Gainst tyrant power sustaining,
Will gain a crown
Of bright renown
Or die—our rights maintaining.

State of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, May 10, 1861.

General Orders, No. 8.]

The following Regulations have been received from the department of Military Affairs, and are published for the information of all concerned:

Depart. Mil. Affairs, Raleigh, May 10, '61.

1. Under the provision of the 11th Section of the Act to raise ten thousand troops, ratified May 8th, 1861, the commander-in-Chief of the State orders that all the duties pertaining to the Quartermaster and Paymaster General's Department, to the Commissary General of Subsistence Department, and to the Chief of Ordinance and Engineers will be under the direction of the respective heads of those branches of the Military service appointed under the above law, and that all the public property and funds will be turned over to L. O'B. Branch, Quartermaster and Paymaster General; to Col. William Johnson, Commissary General of Subsistence, and to Col. Jas. A. J. Bradford, Chief of Ordinance and Engineers, or officers of the respective departments duly detailed by them to receive, and receipt for the same.

The duties of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department will be divided as follows: Those pertaining to the Volunteers and Militia will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. John F. Hoke, "Adjutant General of North-Carolina," under the Act known as the "Militia Law," ratified February 20th, 1861, and those pertaining to the State Troops under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Riddick, "Assistant Adjutant General of the State Troops of North Carolina," under the Act to raise ten thousand Troops, ratified May 8th, 1861.

II. All requisitions for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, forage, stationary, transportation, fuel, quarter and working tools, will be made upon the Quartermaster's Department; for subsistence stores, upon the Subsistence Department, and for ammunition, arms, accoutrements and other ordinance stores and property upon the Chief of Artillery and Ordinance.

All communications other than the above, except applications for Office, will be addressed to the Adjutant General of North Carolina, in reference to Volunteers and Militia, and to the "Adjutant General State Troops," in reference to the "State Troops of North Carolina."

WARREN WINSLOW, Mil. Sec.

By order of the Governor,
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

Subsistence Department, Raleigh, May 23, '61

Agents appointed by the Governor or Adjutant General for the transaction of business connected with this Department are hereby ordered to report at once to the Commissary General.

1st. The amount of provisions purchased.

2nd. The quantity delivered.

3rd. At what place delivered.

4th. What contracts for future delivery, are outstanding.

When the articles purchased have been delivered to any Rail Road Company, or other carrier, the receipts must in all cases be forwarded to this Department.

Agents heretofore employed, will cease to make purchases until further orders, and forward their accounts, in all cases stating specifically the prices and quantity, and accompanying the same with their vouchers, wherever settlements have been made.

WM. JOHNSON, Com. Gen.

CAPTURED.—Five Yankees have been arrested in Currituck, who profess to have gone there from Beaufort An investigation will be had and if they are found to be deceivers will be dealt with. This is perhaps the origin of the rumor of the landing of 1500 Lincoln troops in Camden!

From the N. O. Crescent

Major Anderson's Negroes.

In referring to the following notice, for the information of our readers and the public, it is proper for us to say, that the negroes were bought by our friend, Judge Cocks, out of a negro yard, where they had been placed by Major Anderson for sale to the highest bidder, without the privilege usually allowed families of slaves of choosing their own masters. Without further comment we submit the comunication to the public:

TO MAJ. ROBERT ANDERSON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Maj. Robert Anderson—Late of Fort Sumter, S. C.—SIR: You hold my three notes for $4,500 each, with about 1000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862; which notes were given in part payment of twentynine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes; but as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came into my possesion.

I feel justified in givin you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it fair play, that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property and let each assume his original position, then your present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense and not mine. JOHN G. COCKS.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, so a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school: was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will please address, giving full particulars, so that I can rely upon their offer. None need apply unless he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address. G. J. BARTLEY.
27—1m Burr Hill, Va.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the seaport towns is entirely broken up we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c. &c.—Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive *personal* and prompt attention, by
JOHN F. FOARD.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C.
may 18—6m*

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts still open with COLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. R. L. COLE.
Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Fawcett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. R. L. C.
Jan. 19—tf.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.... J. GRAYDON.... G. H. SELLEY.... W. A. SCOTT.
A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner Front and Princess Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
ALL UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—8m.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞ Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

S. ARCHER.....D. GUNDLING.
S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in
READY-MADE CLOTHING and
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Jan. 5, 1861—1y. Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina., will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.
SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attenson. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

DENTAL CARD.—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desirous to locate permanently in Greensboro', tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in Vass's building, front room on second floor. may 29—tf

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Ocean side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.
We make no flourish over *numbers*, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON.
aug1-1y Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship Thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.
REFERS TO—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.
There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.
Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	50 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON.
may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, } *Assistants.*
Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Mrs. L. A. LANDER. }
The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.
RATES—Board $8 per month: Tuition including Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50, 15.00: Piano or Guitar, $20.00.
TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 30-tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.
Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. ☞For *terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*
REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.
The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $40 to $55. The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-0

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session: Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax-flowers, Feather-flowers, Wax-fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Use of piano $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information address J. S. RAY, *Sec.*
dec 15-tm

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 2d, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $187. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25—tf Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body: so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.
Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.50; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $50.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McGLAVRAY, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition	$30 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep.	$20 00 to $30 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c.	$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july7-4w B. CRAVEN.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADNIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its spring session January 14th, 1861.
We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.
Tuition is from 8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $6.50 per month. G. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.
feb. 9—tf.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation, 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain, daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronise us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Garners will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.
apr. 6—6m. W. J. McCONNEL

Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!
THE TIMES,
THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA
A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.
$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither sectarian nor political: but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with *life* and *spirit*; and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develope and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature, of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.
The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar characteristic of our free country, and specially so in North Carolina. THE TIMES will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every industrious farmer.—THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers: to build up home interests instead of scattering their substance and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.
Address COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.
☞ Specimen numbers sent on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!
and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.
THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.
It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.
THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.
TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance: any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.
THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2 50.
As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publicatiog in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.
HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

3000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, VA.*
Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 51 Bank street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Segars, Soaps, Perfumery, &c. &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, *NORFOLK, VA.*, offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dyestuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices, for cash.
Sept. 1—1y.

W. T. WALKE.....F. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. GOLDWIN.
WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK, VA.* Sept. 1—1y.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.
☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.
July 21-tf E. C. GRAHAM & CO.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.
He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.
Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

J. HILDESHEIMER,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRUCKER & HEILBRUN,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
The citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, and the public generally,
THAT HE HAS
NOW OPENED,
and is prepared to display, the most
EXTENSIVE, SPLENDID
AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS TOWN;
comprising a full and complete assortment
OF
DRY GOODS,
STAPLE AND FANCY.
BONNETS, RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIALS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
JEWELRY & WATCHES,
GUNS,
PISTOLS AND KNIVES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
WITH A FULL STOCK
OF
FAMILY GROCERIES.
of every kind
All of which he is able and willing to sell
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
BY STRICT ADHERENCE TO BUSINESS,
Pledging himself to try in giving satisfaction even to the
MOST FASTIDIOUS
IT WILL BE
HIS WHOLE AIM AND AMBITION
TO GAIN THE
CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE
AT LARGE,
Whose kind and liberal patronage he most respectfully herewith solicits.
To a call for an examination of his Stock the public and the
LADIES ESPECIALLY,
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
J. HILDESHEIMER.
may 25—1m Next door to Widow Adams'.